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Parmalee, Maurice. *The Principles of Anthropology and Sociology in Their Relations to Criminal Procedure.* Pp. 410. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

In new and better methods of dealing with criminals, America has perhaps led the world. On this side our literature is good—one needs only to recall the volumes of reports of the National Prison Association, Boies "Penology," Wines' "Punishment and Reformation." When it comes to studies of the criminal, the story is different. Not only has Europe taken the lead, but it has almost monopolized the field. American studies of the criminal are really hardly worthy of mention, even the best book on criminal law is only an adaptation of an English text. Mr. Parmalee had a splendid chance and he has made good use of it.

The volume is an exposition, not a first hand study of crime. After a brief introduction the author describes the use of the study of criminology, reviewing the work of Beccaria and outlining the theories and methods of the classical school. The breakdown of the old theories under the biological researches, particularly of the Italians, is then treated and an excellent synopsis of the studies of Lombroso, Ferri, *et al.*, is given. Mr. Parmalee believes that the old doctrine of freedom of the will is hopelessly destroyed. Opposition to this doctrine is one of his hobbies, for he is continually—often needlessly—referring to it. Each criminal must therefore be studied in the light of his physical development as well as social environment.

So much solid matter is condensed in the volume that a mere skeleton of succeeding chapters must suffice. The account of the reaction of society against crime is followed by a history of the attempts of to-day to individualize punishment, as, for instance, indeterminate sentences. Criminal law is next considered. In applying this we have two methods of procedure: accusation and investigation. These are compared. The police as agents of the criminal law are described. The prosecution and defense is next taken up, this being followed by a long chapter, largely historical, on evidence. The jury system is then studied. That juries should judge only of facts, not of law, Mr. Parmalee thinks impossible. For many reasons he is skeptical about its value and is inclined to think that some more efficient agency must be found. American judges do not have satisfactory preparation, they understand law rather than men. They do not keep in touch with the men tried before them. If juries are abolished the power of the judges will become greater.

The various suggestions for improvement of criminal procedure are gathered in the closing chapter. Evidence must be more carefully gotten and sifted. Courts will be more highly specialized; appeals decreased. Sentences to be indeterminate, but subject to revision probably by a permanent board of revision. "When once the treatment of the criminal is governed by a knowledge of the forces which have caused him and his crime there will be good reason to hope that these causes will, in large part, be removed."

The title of the book seems needlessly cumbersome—for that I suspect the author is not to blame. The style is good, though at times a bit involved. The discussion is solid, the author's viewpoint usually sane. Mr. Parmalee

knows the literature, and footnote references abound. Unfortunately there is no index. This is a bad oversight for it limits the usefulness of the book as a text. Otherwise it would seem well adapted for this purpose. Mr. Parmalee is to be congratulated for having covered so large a field in a manner so satisfactory.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Shillington, V. M., and Chapman, A. B. W. *The Commercial Relations of England and Portugal.* Pp. xxxii, 344. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908.

The two essays united in this book were originally prepared as theses and presented to the University of London in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Science. The importance of the subject and the absence of any previous general treatment fully justifies their presentation in their present form. The two parts of the book are of unequal length and of unequal value to the student, though this does not indicate any inferiority in Miss Shillington, who discusses the medieval period down to 1487. Lack of material has necessarily made her treatment of this portion rather sketchy, though she has brought to light some interesting information regarding the dangers and obstructions to foreign trade in the Middle Ages, and the conditions under which the English merchants carried on their business in Portugal.

The Modern period is treated by Miss Chapman in a somewhat easier narrative style than that employed by her collaborator and contains an excellent sketch of Anglo-Portuguese trade from 1487 down to 1807. Then, as in medieval times, the relations of the two countries were influenced as much by political as by commercial considerations. Rivalry first with Castile and later with the overshadowing power of the United Spanish monarchy compelled Portugal to seek foreign support, which it was equally the interest of England to furnish, so that, in spite of the commercial superiority of Portugal down to her absorption by Spain in 1580, English traders were granted privileges which gave them a position superior not only to other foreigners but even, in many respects, to the native merchants. It was not until near the middle of the eighteenth century that the Portuguese made any serious efforts to exchange their inferior position for one of commercial equality with England and then they found themselves seriously hampered by the various earlier treaties they had contracted. At last it seemed likely that England under the influence of the theories of Adam Smith would be induced to give up her favored position in Portugal, when the events of the French Revolution once more threw the weaker country under the domination of the stronger. With the close of the Napoleonic wars, the old commercial traditions were swept away and the relations of the two countries have been on a different footing since that time.

For the student of American colonial history much light is thrown by this book on England's commercial policy and the effects of colonial trade on her attitude toward other European countries. What made commerce with